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### Business Notices.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA.-Four first medals awarded. More agreeable to the taste lier dose than other magnesia. For sale in bot, with United States Government registered label without which none is genuine. At druggists, try stores.

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# New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1891.

# TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

the revolt: Admiral Latorre believes the revolt will soon be ended. = The Austrian Reichsrath has been dissolved. - American imports will be favored on entering the Congo State.

Domestic .- The text of Senator Stewart's Rapid Transit bill is printed in full. == Ex-Minister Mizner has written out an account of the death of General Barrandia, which he will submit to the State Department. - The Supreme Court of Illinois decided that a felon could not waive his trial by jury. —— Four storms in two weeks have done \$1,000,000 damage at Birmingham, Conn. === Lieutenant-Governor Jones is the obstacle to the prompt resignation of Governor Hill. = It is believed that an act declaring that the commercial treaty with Hawaii shail not be impaired by the Tariff bill will soon be passed

in Congress. City and Suburban.-The storm of snow and rain prostrated telegraph and telephone wires and poles in all parts of the city and its suburbs; great loss of property was caused; the electric light companies here were ordered not to send currents over their wires, and many neighboring towns were in darkness from the same cause; railroad traffic and the mails were badly delayed. The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton preached on Father Ignatius and the Catholic Movement. A fund of \$25,000 has been raised to send worthy

students to Paris for an art education. The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair, with slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 38 degrees; lowest, 31; average, 33 3-8.

Incidentally in the course of his morning sermon Dr. Heber Newton paid his respects to Father Ignatius, who recently took occasion to dencunce Dr. Newton as a "heretic" whose place was not within the Episcopal fold. Dr. Newton's retort was not bitter. He contented himself with speaking of the "good, though narrow-minded, monk," and with quoting a few sentences from his reported sermons, and warding off the monk's attacks on human reason. Father Ignatius will be likely to reply, but evidently Dr. Newton has no intention of being drawn into a controversy with this "picturesque personality"

The relations of the United States to the Sandwich Islands have long been of the most friendly character, and it cannot be doubted that it is to our interest to maintain them unchanged. Unintentionally the McKinley Tariff bill contained some provisions in contravention of our Reciprocity Treaty with Hawaii. President Harrison called attention to this fact in his message in December, and early in the session Mr. McKinley introduced a bill to repair what looked like a breach of faith. That bill is now on the House calendar and we learn from Washington that there is a good prospect of its passage. There is no question that it ought to be passed. At the existing crisis in Hawaii it is of prime importance for the United States to snow its good faith toward the island Kingdom.

An article printed on another page shows how the citizens of upper Third-ave, regard the work of the Board of Electrical Control in foisting upon them the trolley system of electric traction. These people are the victims of false pretences on the part of the company. They understood that the cable system was to be introduced, and, knowing what an improvement that would be, they readily gave their consent. Suddenly they find that they have been imposed

en and that they are to be afflicted with a lot of unsightly poles and unsightly and dangerous wires. Their protests were disregarded by the Electrical Board, which hastened to grant the company a permit. The property-owners, however, will fight the matter resolutely at every step hereafter, and we believe they will exert influence enough to beat the trolley system

Beyond doubt the most important question before the Legislature affecting this city is that of rapid transit. It has been taken up betimes and the Sewart our is now on the order of third walls to be dig through, he superintendent reading in the Senate, and accordingly in a a builder would be tolerated who performed such are with propriety investigated most minutely. by the large decrease in weekly output, but uncompared to the Hagan type. It was Hagan position to be promptly passed. The measure has been modified in a few points since it was introduced, and the fell text of it is now laid before our readers on the fifth page. The bill thousands of dollars, which have proved such will soon be sent to the Assembly, but its flagrant failures that they have to be discarded fate there depends on circumstances. If the altogether, he is at a loss to understand why it subservient creatures of Tammany undertake to amend it so as to give Tammany undue influence in the Rapid Transit Commission, they will assume a grave responsibility. The question has been dealt with in the Senate in a duty of the Assembly to go and do likewise.

USURPATION BY A MINORITY.

In any other country it would be regarded as a very strange thing that the minority in a legislative body should be encouraged deliberately to make any legislaton impossible, in order to defeat a change of rules by which the majority could recover power to transact business. Yet it is solemnly asserted in Democratic journals that the duty of Democratic Senaters is to resist to the last gasp the endeavor of Republicans to suppress intentional waste of time. They are fighting, these Democratic Senators are told, for the most sacred rights of the minority, the right to resist by all possible means measures which they deem improper.

It may as well be understood at the outse that a minority has no right whatever to arrest action, except for one of two specific purposesto place the reasons against a measure, which might otherwise pass because its provisions are not known, either before the majority or before the people of the country. There is the right of a minority, in a real and grave emergency, to appeal to public opinion by taking enough time for debate to inform the members of the malie opinion is sheer impudence. When a minority wilfully abuses such power as it has for either of these purposes, it proves that it can no longer be safely trusted with the opportunities previously given. The right to interrupt, in an emergency, implies that there is no right to interrupt where such an emergency does not exist. When men put themselves beyoud the pale of decency, and show that they cannot safely be trusted with any power, by their wilful abuse of opportunities, the majority and the country are then bound to suppress the disorderly behavior of that mutinous

minority as speedily as possible. The Election bill is one which has been discussed in all its aspects for a full year. The majority in the Senate has examined it carefully in conference, and has discussed it for weeks in open Senate. The people know all that they wish to know about it. Any pretence that publie opinion needs to be aroused regarding that measure by delay is simply dishonest. Therefore when an attempt is made to stop the passage of this bill, under such circumstances, it is not an exercise of any right which belongs to a minority. It is, in fact, an effort to usurp the power of the majority to make laws. It is Foreign.-Reports of losses by Chilian insurgents essential to the discharge of the legislative trust bidding the electric-light companies to turn on have been received; some of the troops have joined that the majority shall at all times have power their currents last evening. Another danger to prets that will. Denial of that power, attempt to deprive the majority of the people's representatives of that power, is simply attempt to usurp the Government and to take it from those to whom the people have entrusted it.

Any one who has watched the proceedings in the two houses of Congress during the last year must have observed that the disposition of the minority in both houses has been precisely that which is here discussed. A year ago there be gan in the House a determined effort to prevent the passage of the Tariff bill and of other measures by dilatory proceedings, and when that performance was stopped by the rulings of the Speaker, the temper shown by the minority made it clear that it had been their most cherished purpose to usurp the power to control the action of the House. It is exactly this purpose which the minority in the Senate now discloses, and its attempt to defeat the Election bill, and any change of rules by which the majority can recover its rightful influence in legislation, is in its essence simply usurpation of power.

# FINISHING THE NEW CAPITOL.

One of the first measures introduced this ses sion at Albany appropriates \$2,600,00 for the repair and completion of the Capitol. It was presented, as such appropriation bills generally if not uniformly are, by the Senator from the Albany district. This is unfortunate. The Captol is a State, not a city, building. It is only incidentally an Albany building, and although the people of that venerable place are naturally proud of numbering so vast and splendid an edifice among their local public attractions, it does not occur to them that they are entitled to control it. Albany's representation on the Capitol work is probably not relatively much larger than that of any other county; at all events, the impression which seems to have found lodgment in some quarters that Albany has been largely nourished by the Capitol is unfounded. But so long as Albany legislators continue to be the chief promoters of Capitol appropriation bills the impression is likely to

A word in regard to the pending measure. We believe that if the people could be convinced that \$2,600,000 would thoroughly repair and complete the building they would be in favor by a large majority of authorizing the expenditure of that sum. The Capitol has long been on their minds and they will rejoice when the day comes that rids them of it. But the history of the work has not been of a character to induce them to take much stock in the assurance, no matter how conservative the estimates upon which it rests, that \$2,600,000 will accomplish the result so much to be desired. True, it is a vast sum, vast enough to pay for the erection from the foundation of a first-class building of the sort desired. But after lavishing \$20,000,-600 upon a Capitol whose cost as originally projected was not to exceed \$4,000,000, the taxpayers will not greatly grumble at the additional levy if they can only be made to feel that, while ostensibly handing over their money for repairs and completion, they are not in reality investing it in a bottomless hole. It is sometimes contended that as much intelligence and economy have been exercised in the prosecu-

for incompetency and extravagence. When he reads that the "golden corridor," which a few These and other difficult questions bel he reads that proper provision for ventilating feats of stupidity on a private building enteris that none of the scoundrels and blockheads who have done begus work on the Capitol have seen the inside of a State's prison.

It is not strange, in view of these things, that the thought of the Capitol in all that it implies strictly non-partisan spirit. It is the plain makes the people of New-York very tired. They cannot in the nature of things feel sure if they agree to give a final \$2,600,000 this year that a greater or less portion of it will not be spent on something which, like the golden corridor and the stone Assembly ceiling, will be built only to be east aside. And of course if a portion of the appropriation is thus wasted then the "final" \$2,600,000 will have to be supplemented by still another big appropriation. The people long to see the Capitol finished-there is no doubt about that. But they long for one other thing yet more-to make no further Capitol appropriations which do not accomplish all that they promise. It behooves the Legislature to bring the utmost circumspection to bear on the Chase bill. Not a dollar should be voted which is not absolutely needed and for which the State does not receive a full equivalent.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE WIRES.

New-York and the region roundabout had a novel experience yesterday. Never in the his tory of the city-not even during the great blizzard of 1888-has anything like such a general prostration of telegraph and other wires occurred. All through the city and its neigh bors telegraph poles were thrown prostrate by the thousand. Early last evening not a single wire could be operated from the Western Union head-parters in this city. New-York was practically isolated from the rest of the country, although communication by cable underneath the Atlantic could be carried on with as great facility as ever. Owing to the interruption of the telegraph service, it is impossible to tell as yet how far this same condition of things extends in any direction from this city, but advices by railway indicate that the Central Railroad is in trouble with its wires as far north as Albany. It was a peculiar combination of weather con-

ditions which made this unprecedented result possible. The moist, clinging snow was, of course, the cause of the trouble. When this fell, the temperature was only a few degrees from the freezing-point, and only a small rise or fall of the mercury would have turned the snaw into rain or made it drier and lessened its liability to form in masses on whatever it touched. In the absence of wind, and with the dampness which it possessed, the snow clung to the branches of trees and to telegraph wires strung closely together until an enormous weight was sustained by the latter. Single wires could be seen yesterday morning incased in masses of snow an inch or two in diameter; and it is not in the least surprising that poles sustaining many scores of wires succumbed to the great weight to which they were subjected. Naturally the telegraph wires suffered more than others, because there are more of them, but telephone, electric-light and all other overhead conductors felt the effects of this phenomenal storm. Our city authorities took the wise precaution of forof the Fire Department wire service, so that the sending-out of fire ularms was an impossibility.

The plainest possible lesson of this experience is that wires of all kinds in both city and country should be put underground with as little delay as possible. The same lesson was taught by the blizzard, though with less crushing force, But the telegraph companies are extraordinarily slow to learn. Despite all the talk concerning underground wires during the last five years little real progress in that direction has been made. The telegraph, telephone, railway and other companies must see, however, that they cannot afford many visitations like that of yesterday, and that as a maffer of self-interest it is their duty to bury their wires as soon as pos-

# THE SILVER INQUIRY.

The line of demarcation between proper and improper interest in legislation is not easy Senator Cameron was reported by Senator Vest as saying that, as he had bought silver only after he had voted for the pending bill, he considered that he had done no wrong. The testimony of Mr. Littler that the purchase by or for Senator Cameron was made while the measure was pending is not necessarily contradictory. The bill might have passed the Senate before the purchase was made, but it remained pending in the House for some weeks. Was the Senator debarred from buying in open market by the fact that the same measure might yet come back to the Senate to be finally decided by the vote of that body? It is not with respect to such refined subtleties as this that the Silver Pool investigation was insti-

Thousands of cases arise every year in which a legislator has opportunity to make profits through his official power to decide for or against a particular measure. Very few, in deed, will question that the use of official power for private gain in such cases is improper, Nevertheless, legislative questions are constantly ceming up in which individual members have a pecaniary interest. A question of railroad legislation comes up; perhaps twenty members or more hold stocks or bonds, and know that their property may be affected. A Tariff bill is pending, and many members have interests in manufacturing or mining establishments. Must they sell or give away their interest before they can properly vote as they believe would be for the public interest? Most legislators hold more or less real estate. and questions are constantly arising, particularly in State Legislatures, which concern the transfer or taxation of such property or the enforcement of liens against it. If all who hold real estate are disqualified for voting there could not be a quorum mustered. But are the people who have nothing the only proper persons to decide how the property that others have should be taxed for the support of the common government?

The Senate is constantly called upon to approve or reject appointments to public office. In these individual Senators often have a far greater interest than they could have in any pending bill. Yet this personal interest is in such cases often openly avowed and made the tion of work on the Capitol as are commonly exercised in the prosecution of work on the average public building. But no level- lator to be interested in the result of his vote from dangerous monetary legislation, still renders making the from dangerous monetary legislation, still renders making the from dangerous monetary legislation, still renders making two moves.—(Norristown is too long will sit half a day watching a couple be more felt, with the uncertainty of freedom Mayor Matthews's efforts will be regarded with

that the average public building is a synonyme he should be impartial and free from selfish Foreign trade continues heavy, imports at New- by requesting the resignation of the Superintendent

sensitive regarding everything like corrupt in- and yet the market weakens. the great structure was postponed until, in order | ducement to vote for or against measures which | that the necessary tubes might be inserted, affect the welfare of the country, and where look as respects the great industries. A stiffen- been connected with the city's sewer system, and tiled floors had to be ripped up and massive there is reason to believe that such inducements ing of tone, though as yet without quotable walls to be dug through, he wonders how long have been used with effect the circumstances change in prices, is caused in the pig iron market The purchase by Senator Cameron, if made sold stocks swelled so rapidly in December that prise. When he reads of splendid ceilings and after he had ceased to have legislative power buyers are not in haste to advance prices because his a ministration a flat failure. If Mr. Carter prise. When he reads of spiendid centugs and tafter he had ceased to have legislative power staircases, involving an outlay of hundreds of thousands of dollars, which have proved such flagrant failures that they have to be discarded altogether, he is at a loss to understand why it after he had ceased to have legislative power over the subject, and if made wholly at his own in the subject, and if made wholly at his own in the expected of him.

Of a stoppage of furnaces which is avowed y to a temporary purpose. The demand for most kinds of manufactured from and steel is still comparation, and the endeavor of railmakers to cover. It had been publicly stated that a Silver of the subject, and if made wholly at his affining a failure. If Mr. Carter has such an incubing to be expected of him.

Governor Hill's Speaker doesn't hesitate to save Pool carried silver for members of Congress, first fruit of their consultations does not meet giving them an interest without risk of their much encouragement as yet. The price of print own, or on terms more favorable than they cloths is a little better, and some other grades of could have made in the open market. That cotton goods are advanced. The woodlen manukind of operation the public may well insist facture grows more hopeful, and sales of wool should be unsparingly investigated.

#### A HOUSE DIVIDED.

Interesting news comes from Kansas City, Kan., which tends to show that, while prohibition may is a visible increase in the buying. not altogether probibit, it at least makes it disnotorious fellow, with red hair, and with one clear as to what Toad-A-Louis is, but suppose it must be a fancy name for a street or for part is that Bill's establishment was a constant standing violation of the law, but the crafty scoundrel, prompted, no doubt, by the universal enemy of mankind, had put up his building on the State line, so that half of it stood in Kansas and the other Kansas and local prohibition in Missouri the low fellow was open to prosecution in either common wealth, but the trouble was to decide in which he was really energing on his soul-and-body-de and go on dealing out the stuff with loud shouts of coarse glee to the crowd of criminals that infested his place. When he saw the Missouri officers coming he would harry everything con be funny, while he continued to sell rum, gia, ale and other similar liquids to the depracethe authorities from both States came at once 140,000 was made up by known receipts from he would stand upon the line with half of his the interior, and \$4,500,000 by Treasury dis The Kansas officer could arrest the Kansas half of gold imports. Thus, there is still no room barrels of cocktails, mint juleps, and so forth, they, too, would be stending in a row on the bill at the present ression, explains so much of line, and the officer from one State could not take the relief as is not due to the regular return of thing, of course, which he had no right to do. Thus for a long time Bill Lewis waxed rich in his ble, since the silver men have the power to force sinful ways, but a Portla came at last in the person of Street Commissioner Patterson, of Kansas City, Kan. Commissioner Patterson began looking up the

nd destroy any building where liquor is sold, and well supplied. He consulted with Inspector Snicker, of the police department. They decided on a vigorous cours? Sending to St. Louis they had made to order an immenseer secut saw about 30 feet long. It came by Snicker took it and proceeded to Bill Lewis's rum Erecting tall step ladders on gither side of the building, the Commissioner mounted one and through the ridge-pole exactly on the State line. The usual crowd of debauchees was within, staging tibald songs and making pointless jokes, their reason half gone with the cheap alcohol which bar, each with a glass of fiery spirits before him. Commissioner Patterson and Inspector Smeker sawed on. The Alderman and the Director were discussing the Alliance movement as well as their befuddled brains would permit. Occasionally they would sip the liquid abomination in their glasses. Commissioner Patterson and Inspector Snicker sawed on. The Alderman and the Director began to talk of Jerry Simpson's chances for the Senatorship. The Alderman started to take another sip of his liquor. He noticed a fleck of saw-dust on its surface. "Bill," he said, turning to Lewis, "did I order sawdust in mine." "No, sir," was the reply. The coarse miscreant took the glass and started to empty it when some sawdust struck his remaining ear. Commissioner Patterson and Inspector Snicker were sawing on. Lewis looked up and saw that he was beaten at last, and rushed from the building followed by the erowd. Commissioner Patterson and Inspector Snicker sawed on till they had cut the building to the ground. Then they destroyed the Kansas end and returned to their homes, where they the next morning received the congratulations of all

decent people. The Tribune must join in these congratulations Laws are made to be enforced, and no tecnnicality should be allowed to stand in the way of their enforcement. If there are any more Bill Lewis: in the country they had better take warning and go out of the business.

# MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The last week in the Stock Exchange has been singular refutation of many current notions. Money became exceedingly plenty, and the surplus reserve larger tion it has been for some years. Business was fairly active, and for the season satisfactory. The fear of silver coinage was almost completely driven out of the minds of men, with or without reason, by the development at Mashington. Nevertheless, stocks drooped and the market acted just as if the great holders were using every opportunity to sell. The average of the sixty most active stocks at the close of the week was \$58.82, a decline of \$1.14 for the week, which is almost exactly half the previous advance in January. The trouble is not with railroad earnings, which continue satisfactory-for the latest week on eighty-seven roads 5.1-2 per cent greater than a year ago. For eleven months ending with November, the net earnings on 1"? railroads are reported by "The Financial Chronicle" as larger than the year before by 41-2 per cent, although in the month of Novciober there was a small loss. The Western Traffic Association does not get into vigorous operation as speedily as some expected, but noth ing has occurred to prove that the plan will fail. Nevertheless, all these influences do not prevent the decline in stocks, when cheaper money makes it possible for small traders to buy.

It does not appear that there is any seriou disturbance in business. The number of failures thus far this year has been smaller than last year while the volume of business is unmistakably larger, though the increase is slender. In four weeks of January the gain appears to have been about 2.3 per cent, though rising rapidly after the first week, which showed a decrease to f per cent for the third and about 8 per cent last week. The movement of products is somewhat checked by speculation, but cotton receipts have been larger for the month than for the same month last year, wheat and flour exports nearly as large, and the movement of provisions heavy.

headed man believes that, or else ne holds on a public act, is it not equally necessary that the market unattractive in the estimation of many, profound and general interest. He has set out by 2 1-2 per cent, while exports from this point Superintendent Henry H. Carter, a competent civil reads that the "golden corridor," which a few years ago was one of the great show features of the silver Pool investigation has been entirely done away with the is warranted in helding the rither to build parsonal interest in official action is not always. he is warranted in holding that either to build personal interest in official action is not always threatens exports of gold, and there are fewer In more than one respect this appointment is it or to abandon it was a gross blunder. When possible. But the public mind is justly most indications of foreign selling of American stocks, similar to that of Mr. Loomis in this city to successful.

> were larger last week, indicating increased confidence or an increased demand for goods. Cothiers are buying rather more freely of some grades, and while prices are said to leave but a narrow margin of profits for most men's wear woolless, there cently, in Winston Univarian Church, Chicago, in

agreeable. It appears that one Bill Lewis, a have not been disturbingly large. Wheat is a shade stronger than a week ago, in spite of small pribute. ear missing, had for a long time conducted a exports, and there is the usual effort to make it liquor saloon in what is described in the dispatch | believed that available supplies will be inadequate. as Toad-A-Louis. We confess that we are not clear as to what Toad-A-Louis is, but suppose it.

Corn has risen 1 3-4 cents during the week, though of rest and recreation, for that is what literary occupaexports for the month thus far are scarcely oneseventh of the quantity exported to the same date of the town. However, it matters not—the point last year, but the Government report indicates so great a shortage that much advance in price would be justified, were it not for the fact that Western pork packing since November 1 has exceeded that pork packing since November 1 has executed that the previous year to the same date by about at a hotel table in Albany the other week, and to the previous year to the same date by about to the surprise of some observers, fell to exchanging 700,000 hogs, or 16 per cent. The enormous sales to the surprise of some observers, fell to exchanging reminiscences in a very sociable way. During their reminiscences in a very sociable way. half in Missouri. Owing to State probibition in of animals mean a remarkable shrinkage in the quantity of corn required for farm consumption. talk the fact was developed to an interested few that Cotton has fallen 1-8, though exports for the month are 22,000 bales smaller than a year ago, while receipts from plantations are 92,000 bales larger for the month, and takings of Northern spinners are about 100,000 smaller. Pork is spinners are about 100,000 smaller. Pork is steady, and butter in better supply and cheaper. the pastorate of St. James Church, Cheago. Mr. steady, and butter in better supply and cheaper. Coffee has risen 20 cents per 100 pounds, oil 2 cents, and raw sugar 1-8 during the week.

The Treasury again reduced its balances, though only \$400,000, but put out \$500,000 in new silver notes. The banks gained \$4,253,000 through excess of interior receipts over shipments, so that again the greater part of their increase of \$6,729,-400 is traceable. Since January 3 the banks have now graned \$22,222,700, but of this \$14,bursements, while there has been a small excess for the supposition that great amounts of money were locked up is December to make money tight, and have been released in January to make the market easy. The natural change in confidence particularly as to the passage of a free-coinage money after January settlements. But any compromise on the silver question is highly improbaan extra session, and the votes then to carry what they please. Confidence that the danger is permanently removed, or even for the rest of the year, would be unfounded. Fortunately the danlaw a few days ago, and discovered that he had ger has ceased for the present to embarrass the a right-ledged, it is made his duty-to pull dawn commercial lean market, which is decidedly easy

Up to the hour of going to press we have not received either an exclusive or a manifold copy of that fearless, convincing and altogether adfreight last Wednesday, and that night at about mirable letter against free coinage of silver which assembled. His reply was that he was 9 o'clock 'Commissioner Patterson and Inspector Mr. Cleveland's conscience must have instructed him to write weeks ago.

Mayor Grant says that the trolley system of the Inspector the other, and began to saw down electric street-railroads is good enough for sparsely that a collection be taken and my capacitation. settled districts. He apparently is not aware that there is a large population along the line of Republican jubilee. This was done, Mr. Greeley head-The usual crowd of defauences was also also that there is a large population along that Third-ave, above the ground and making pointless jokes, their reason half gone with the cheap alcohol which they had drunk. Alderman Parker and School blocks of stores and residences. The Mayor has the first to get a Tribune from the newsboy. As times shown a curious ignorance of affairs in the train drew out of the station, he shows the first to get a Tribune from the newsboy. As the Annexed District, and his proceedings in regard to the proposed electric road indicate that choers that followed him." gard to the proposed electric road indicate that he has not gained any additional knowledge re-

> The people of this State are likely to ascertain this week just how much our local authorities want rapid transit. Talk is cheap, but politicians sometimes like to make action costly.

> Mr. A. M. Wellington, who is known among en gineers as a man thoroughly competent to criticise the plans for bridge improvement just adopted by the Bridge Trustees, is emphatic in asserting that the system agreed on is both dangerous and unworkable. His opinion coincides with the views already expressed by The Tribune in reference to the report of the Board of Experts. He also points out the highly interesting fact that the experts themselves for some reason suddenly changed their views regarding the solution of the problem. "Two months ago," says Engineer Wellington, "they told me their only choice was between one or the other loop or circulating systems; yet now they come out in favor of the old tail-switching system. What can have happened in the meantime to change so signally their opinions?" That is assuredly an interesting ques tion. Is any light thrown upon it by the cir cumstances that the Bridge Trustees had an "un common anxiety" to secure expert approval of the enlargement of the tail-switching idea?

Mayor Chapin is remaining extremely quiet nowadays. It is safe to assume that he is keeping up a powerful thinking. Certainly, the occurrences of the last few weeks furnish him with abundant food for thought.

of improved country roads is made plain by the fact that even in the winter the discussion of the subject by the country press is not wholly so Miss Fuller gave herself to the special study of suspended. The subject is a large one, and it is languages, the modern classics in French and German, evident that reform in the present system, or no system, is hardly to be looked for unless the initiative is taken by State action. The establishment of one good road in any neighborhood German department in buying and selecting. and the benefits that would immediately follow place was one of salaried importance, too, and after would be an object-lesson of prime importance and could not fail greatly to stimulate the laterest modest competency, and can now give herself to modest competency, and can now give herself to of rural communities in this matter. Roads are licetion, and its appearance will be anticipated with inpublic works that are absolutely necessary, and who use them. The attention of more than one State Legislature has been called to the subject this winter, and a good outcome of the agitation may be hopefully looked for.

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busy revising the judiciary article of the Constitution is finished, but in its final form still responded the indignant tramp.—(Texas siftings. fails to meet the approval of many members of A physician, who declares that both the "eye the profession. This fact is another proof that men of the highest ability, however carnest in that the latter is the less evil of the two. "When a their endeavors, are apt to find one task too great man," he says, "gets to drinking early in the mornfor them, and that is to make laws which shall ling as a regular custom, he is pretty far gone. A be acceptable to a community.

ing that city with clean streets. From time to brace himself up. At night, however, while he time, for several months past, The Tribune has had sleeps, nature repairs the damage, or part of it, which occasion to refer to complaints made on this score he has done by soaking his stomach with alcohol by the people of Boston; by the merchants, who If a man must drink, he ought to have sense enough uttered a united wail over the dust and filth that to steer clear of the 'eye-opener.' Doubtless the certainty of much shripkage in prevailed, and by the Beacon Society-name of among drinkers, and is the hardest to tear loose from.

ceed Street-Cleaning Commissioner Coleman. Mr. There has been some improvement in the out- Loomis was a civil engineer in good standing, had was not active in polities. Now let Mayor Matthews beware of faisting on Superintendent

Hill. Singular circumstance, isn't it?

#### PERSONAL.

The Rev. Jonathan Blanchard, long president of Wheaton College, Ill., and now editor of "The Christian Cynosure," completed his eightieth year Sunday, Jan nary 18.

The Rev. Robert Collyer held a service renemory of his wife. It is ten years since he was Speculative operations during the past week speculative operations during the past week were very affectionately remembered therein, and his average not been disturbingly large. Wheat is a maddle of this church; but both he and Mrs. Collyer were very affectionately remembered therein, and his auditors evinced much emotion as he paid his loving

The venerable James Parton works six hours a day at his home in Newburyport. His desk is his place

Ex-Governor Oglesby declares that these last two years of farm life, since he retired from office, have been a delightful experience. His wife wants him to build a new house, but he is greatly attached to the old one, and is reluctant to replace it.

Rose Coghlan and Lydia Thompson met by chance Miss Coglidan first came to this country from England when a girl, with Miss Thompson, playing a subor-dinate part in a company under the management of the latter.

The Rev. Henry A. Adams, rector of St. Paul's Adams, though a young man and a resident of Buffalo only eighteen months, has shown a public spirit and breadth of mind which are attracting wide attention.

The Queen of Roumania, during her recent sojourn in England, say foreign papers, visited a needle fac-While watching the work one of the men shed Her Majesty for a single hair from her head. The Queen granted his request, with a smile. The man, who was engaged in cutting the eyes in the needles, placed the har ander the needle of his machine, bored a hole in it, drew a fine sile thread through the hole and then presented it is, the astonished Queen.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

F. H. Roberts, of this city, tells this story of Horace Greeley: "In the campaign of 1868-Grant's first election-Horace Greeley made a speaking tour up through this State and then turned down through Pennsylvania. As he was coming by stage, down the Delaware River from Delhi and Walton to Hancock, on the Eric Railroad, he heard the roar of distant cannon, He knew it was the day after the Maine State election, but he had no news of the result. As soon as he arrived at Hancock a delegation from our Republican club called upon him. He was greatly surprised to learn that General Martin, chairman of the Democratic club, had fired a salute of twenty-five gons in ionor of the 25,000 Democratic majority in Maine. He was downcast, with his visitors, at the disagreeable While the situation was being discussed, the telegraph operator, a stanch Democrat, had received further news that Maine had not gone Democratic, but that the Republicans had swept the State with 25,000 majority. This good news was promptly confirmed and then the other side wished to show their joy. It was proposed that Mr. Greeley make a speech from the balcony of his hotel to the great crowds that had salamanca at a certain hour, and he must take the first train west, that he had found it quite cold riding through the Delaware County forests, and he must go to the store and purchast some heavy underclothing. proposed that a collection be taken and pay General Martin for his powder and then turn the salute to a

It is said that Daniel Webster was the first editor of It is said that Panice vector.

"The Central Christian Advocate," one of the officlal Church papers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is authority for the statement that the entire circulation of the weekly Church papers is less than 200,000. This is remarkable when the number of such papers is considered, together with the fact that every preacher of the denomination not only is their authorized agent, but is instructed that it is one of his official duties to aid their circulation.

A SONG OF ISMS. Sing a song of isms.
Of fads and fobles past,
Sing a song of crares
Too indicrous to last;
Sing of odd caprices
Inspiring social cliques,
Sing of wild sensations,
Of sith whims and freaks. Of silly whims and freaks, Sing a song of isms.

And when this song is done
Let us sing another

And when the
Let us sing another
Of the latest one.
Showing how each ism,
Even as of yore,
Always is succeded
By one ism more.

-(London Truth.

"A niece of Margaret Fuller," says "The Boston Budget," "is living in Cambridge who is, in her way, almost as marked a character as her famous relative Margaret Fuller, it will be remembered, had two brothers, Richard and Arthur, both much younger than herself. Each has since died, each leaving a family, and the two families made their home together. Miss Edith Fuller is the daughter of one of the brothers, and when a very young girl she mapped out the course of her life and has realized her plans. She had the literary instincts of her race, but felt that devotion to them was too precarious a reliance for self-support. going abroad to perfect herself in their mastery. Re literary work. She has a book nearly ready for pub-

drink before breakfast is a pretty certain indication of a half-dozen others before sundown. The effect of a morning drink wears off very shortly, leaving the Boston's brand-new Mayor, N. Matthews, jr., drinker collapsed just at a time when he is busiest drinker collapsed just at a time when he is busiest at work, and it is natural for him to drink again to at work, and it is natural for him to drink again to